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WHAT SHALL WE DO?

THE VETO IN THE MENTAL GRIST.

The Opinions of Hon. A. H. Stephens as to How the Issue Should Be Met—The Democratic Caucus Determines to Pass the Army Bill Again.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1879.

To Hon. Evan P. Howell, Editor of THE CONSTITUTION:

DEAR SIR—There was quite an animated discussion in the house caucus yesterday evening. A strong feeling was manifested on the part of several members to commit the party, in view of the veto, to the position of standing by the army bill as it went to the president and adjourning without passing any other appropriation bills, taking it for granted that the president would for like reasons veto the legislative and judicial appropriation bill because of the political legislation incorporated as riders upon that. Against these views and policies I entered an urgent protest. I maintained that, while the house had a perfect constitutional right, without violation of principle or custom, to put such riders upon the appropriation bills, so the president had an equal constitutional right to interpose his veto against them if he saw fit for any reason to assume the responsibility of doing so. I would not say that a case might not arise where it might be the duty of congress to withhold the appropriations for the army, when a bill, appropriating money therefor, should designate the usage and purposes for which it should be applied, should be vetoed by the president, because of such designated purposes; but such a case has not yet arisen.

Without discussing the merits of the veto message, it clearly appears from it that he does not disagree with congress upon the essential point of keeping troops from the polls to control elections. He seems to have based his veto chiefly upon the ground that the language of the sixth section of the bill restrains and puts a penalty on civil officers for keeping the peace or executing legal criminal process at the polls. This construction I thought strained. I do not think the language susceptible of such construction, nor do I think congress intended any such. Still, as the president has placed his veto on such a construction, congress can easily supply a remedy to that.

As to the legislative and judicial bills, I thought, in no event, nor under any circumstances, could congress adjourn without making the necessary appropriations because of a veto on account of the riders of the sort now put upon them. British precedents are not entirely pertinent and applicable to this country in the matter of withholding supplies. That is a monarchy. The army, and the judges, and all the officers of the administration are but instruments of the crown.

The crown asks the commons for money to support them. When great grievances are complained of, therefore, which the crown will not assent to relieve, the commons may properly refuse, and often have refused, supplies until the grievances are redressed.

But ours is a representative government, where the people are sovereign and govern themselves through those constitutional channels established by a written organic law. In this organic law of the federal government the exercise of the sovereign powers within their proper and limited spheres is delegated to three distinct, separate and independent departments. These are the legislative, the judicial and the executive departments. The proper mode, therefore, under our system of obtaining redress of grievances is through these constitutional channels of instrumentalities, and, they failing, then an appeal to the people themselves. These three coequal and co-ordinate departments in the proper workings of the system should not be allowed to encroach upon each other, and the right of the president, therefore, to exercise the veto power as prescribed in the constitution should be as free from assault as the right of congress to perform any of their constitutional functions. Congress in this case, I maintain, has done its duty in an attempt to redress a great grievance. The president, in the exercise of his constitutional power, has seen fit to veto it. The question is one that allows no appeal to the judiciary or the other co-ordinate department of the government.

The issue, therefore, if these differences cannot be properly adjusted between congress and the president, must be decided by the people as the last resort for a peaceful redress of grievances at the ballot box, after a thorough understanding of the questions involved, as they shall be discussed by an enlightened press and patriotic speakers on the hustings. I gave the opinion to the caucus, and now repeat that it would be utterly wrong for congress to fail to appropriate money to support the judiciary, the other co-ordinate department of the government, to say nothing of other officers, and maintain the administration of the laws which the constitution makes it our duty to do, because the president may veto riders of this sort. The system could never be harmoniously worked under such a policy.

Mr. Emory Speer followed by enforcing the same view in a very able and eloquent speech, which made a deep impression and produced a decided effect. He was highly complimented by some of the older and leading members of congress. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, also advocated similar views in a strong and effective speech. The result was, no proposition was submitted to commit the party as indicated, but the whole question was referred to a future joint caucus of the senate and house.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The committees appointed respectively by the house and senate democratic caucuses to report what course or action should be adopted in view of the president's veto, both as to the present and the future, met this afternoon. In consequence of the absence of Senator Jones (Florida), his place on the senate committee was filled by Senator Hampton (South Carolina) and for similar reasons Representatives Cook (Wisconsin) and Goode (Virginia) were to-day appointed by the chairman of the house caucus to fill the places respectively occupied by Messrs. Phelps, (Connecticut) and Mr. Tucker (Virginia). The other members of the two committees named in yesterday's dispatch were all present this afternoon with the exception of Senator Kernan, who was to-day in New York. Senator Thurman presided. After a very full interchange of views, all present agreed upon a proposition concerning the army bill to be reported to the separate caucuses of the two houses to-morrow afternoon, which it is expected will be adopted by both of them, and then submitted a joint caucus on this subject unnecessary. It was decided that the terms of this proposition should not be made public till the advance report submission to the caucuses, but there are sufficient grounds for stating that it will recommend the suspension of the army appropriation bill with the sixth section changed so as to apply only to the officers of the army and navy, and the United States civil officers, thus retaining the principle objection raised by the president against its approval. The arrangement by which this recommendation will be supported is in brief that the president vetoed the bill because of its alleged abridgement of the powers of civil officers, that in reality this was not the intention and would not be the effect of the bill as heretofore passed, and that the president having in this opposition of the democratic party created the main issue he should now be given an opportunity to pass upon a bill which shall present him the sole question whether or not the army, or any portion of it, should be used to keep peace at the polls. For the purpose of attending the caucus the democratic majority will precipitate an early adjournment of the senate to-morrow. The house has already adjourned over until Saturday.

The senate committee on post offices and post roads to-day authorized the chairman, Mr. Maxey, to report for the passage of a bill providing that in all cases where special mail service has been placed on new routes, that the postmaster-general may in his discretion, extend the temporary contract until the time when the regular service can be obtained by advertisement; and also restoring the old law which permitted such contracts to be made for one year. The bill was based upon a communication from the post-office department, showing that unless it be promptly enacted the service on a large number of mail routes in the west and south-west must be absolutely discontinued for several months. The difficulty has arisen from the changes made by congress in the laws regulating temporary contracts, and advertisements to which attention was called by Postmaster-General Key, early last winter. Mr. Maxey, in reporting the bill to the senate this afternoon, gave notice that he should ask its passage at the first possible opportunity.

THE SENATE.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

THE HOUSE.

By unanimous consent Mr. Harris (Virginia) and Mr. Chittenden (New York) were allowed to have their votes recorded on the legislative appropriation bill—the former in the affirmative and the latter in the negative—both having been under the impression that they were paired with other members. The question came up as to the unfinished business of yesterday on the postponing till next Saturday of the bill reported from the coinage committee amending the statutes relating to coinage and to gold and silver bullion certificates.

The pending question was on the ordering of the main question on the resolution postponing the consideration of the bill relating to coinage and certificates, and it was ordered. Yeas, 159; Nays, 107. The resolution was then adopted.

The house refused to pass the army appropriation bill over the president's veto. The vote standing yeas 120, nays 110 not necessary to a two thirds in the affirmative. It was strictly a party vote, only three of the greenbackers voted for the bill, nine voting against it.

Mr. Kitchens (North Carolina), rising to a question of privilege, denounced an allusion to himself which appeared in a speech printed in the Record as the speech of his colleague, Mr. Russell. He characterized the speech as infamously false and slanderous, but said that he was not surprised at his colleague violating every parliamentary rule and every rule of propriety.

Mr. Garfield made the point of order, that Mr. Kitchen's language was unparliamentary, but the point was overruled by Speaker Randall, who remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Kitchen) had previously stated that he meant to say nothing personal. Mr. Kitchen reserved further remarks until his colleague should be present.

The house then adjourned until Saturday.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Family Drowned in Texas—A Nevada Stage Examined by Highwaymen.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—The record of crime in Rhode Island for the past week has been a most extraordinary one. Beginning with Tuesday last, John B. Pearce, postmaster at Bristol, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. An attempt was made to show that a murder had been committed, but it is now known that the discovery of his relations with a Providence girl led him to commit suicide. Following this was the murder by Mrs. Shaw of her husband at Toolville. Both were drunk at the time, and during a quarrel the woman split her husband's head open with a hatchet as he sat at dinner. On Saturday, at Coonville, Asa S. Coon went in search of his wife and found her at their son's house. He charged her with improper relations with another man, and shot her through the head. He attempted to escape, but the citizens followed him up and inflicted such severe wounds on him with stones that he was forced to give up. Coon was arraigned yesterday and pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill, and was committed for trial in default of $5000 bail. The injured woman may recover, but the ball has not been extracted. Her jaw and cheek bones are badly fractured. The weapon used was a pistol with which he had often threatened her life. They had been married thirty years, and have four children. Saturday evening Katherine Muller, a married woman, residing in Providence, took a dose of Paris green, and died on Sunday. Her rash act was the result of despondency caused by her husband's being called upon to pay forfeited bail for men who ran away from justice. Yesterday the chapter of crimes concluded by Mrs. Pearce, wife of the postmaster of Bristol, above referred to, who made two attempts at suicide by stabbing and cutting herself. The record can scarcely be equaled in the annals of the state.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 1.—An incident of the flood was the drowning of an entire family, a father, mother and four children, at Grand Lake, thirty-six miles north of Houston. They were surrounded by water at night, and all perished. The San Jacinto river was four miles across, and a railroad brakeman saved himself by clinging two days to a switch-post. The town of Lynchburg, on the bay, at the mouth of the San Jacinto river, was completely submerged. The water rose over it so swiftly that the inhabitants escaped to a neighboring hill entirely surrounded by water, leaving all their provisions and effects to the mercy of the rising tide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says that the Ruby Hill stage was stopped near Eureka by three men and the passengers and express box robbed. A telegram from Eureka, Nevada, reports that two men went into a livery stable at that place last night, overpowered the hostlers, took two of the best horses and rode away. They were pursued by a sheriff's posse and overtaken at Railroad Canyon. The thieves showed fight, and one of them, John Sullivan, a Massachusetts man, was shot and killed. The other was wounded and lodged in jail. Sullivan has a wife living in Massachusetts.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Judge Jackson in the circuit court to-day rendered a long decisson in the lottery cases which have been pending before that court for a year or more. The decision is to the effect that the granting under which Murray, Miller & Co., claim to operate, is illegal and the managers of the same were fined $500 each. The venders of tickets in this lottery were also fined $500 each. The court said further that the city of Frankfort was by an act authorized to raise $100,000 by means of a lottery which grant has not been exhausted and that Simmons, Dickson & Co., and the Commonwealth distribution company were the owners of that grant and they had legal right to their lotteries. The indictments against them were dismissed.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The grand jury, whose action during its long session has been subject to much comment here and elsewhere, and who failed to obtain certain telegrams under subpœna duces tecum served on E. H. Brown, manager of the Western union telegraph office, adjourned yesterday. They made a final report to the criminal court. It says that the jury find a chain of strong circumstantial evidence against James C. Nidelet, late member of the board of police commissioners, in connection with the Missouri state lottery, but it was not definite enough for a jury to act on; and that Hon. C. Jones, a recent, judge of the criminal court, while such judge frequently placed himself under pecuniary obligations to parties accused of crime before his court.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Miss Addie Austin, an equestrienne with Cooper, Bailey & Co's. circus, fell from her horse during the afternoon performance and had her leg broken.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 1.—The investigation of the charges of corrupt means employed to pass the Pittsburg riot bill through the lower branch of the Pennsylvania legislature was continued to-night. Speaker Long denied that his election as speaker of the house had any connection with the introduction of the bill. Several members testified that money had been offered them to vote for the bill.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Mrs. Ada Roberts shot and fatally wounded Theodore B. Weaver, a prominent merchant, this evening, in a lawyer's office. She alleged that Weaver seduced her and promised her an allowance to support herself and child, but stopped the payments. Weaver claimed that the woman did not keep silence.

A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Springfield, Missouri, says a posse of citizens attempted to arrest a gang of horse thieves at the house of one Pierson, fourteen miles from Forsyth, in Tracy county, last Tuesday. The thieves resisted, and in the melee James Cogburn and William Bates, of the posse, were killed and another severely wounded. Pierson of the other side was mortally wounded, and a man named Lockhart is believed to have been killed. The remainder of the outlaws escaped.

Great excitement exists among the citizens, and a large party are now pursuing the thieves.

TOLEDO, O., April 30.—A man known as Mons. Florentine, stopping at the Hooper house, shot his wife, known as Miss Lillie Ellis, now playing at the Adelphi variety theater, through the neck, then instantly killed himself. Miss Ellis is considered to be in a precarious condition, but the physicians have strong hopes of saving her life. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

INTO THE CASE.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

The Embargo Upon the Press Removed—Highly Important Testimony Elicited from the Witnesses—Senator Gordon and Governor Colquitt Present.

The trial of Edward Cox for the alleged murder of Colonel Robert A. Alston continues to be the ruling sensation of the day, although public interest will doubtless be divided to-day, as it was last night, by the details of the new tragedy, the particulars of which are presented at length in another column. Yesterday the room of the superior court was early crowded with a dense but orderly audience, composed of the best citizens of the city and state. Even the most active merchants and business men are drawn away from their offices and stores by the deep-rooted interest in this famous trial, and patiently sit through the long hours of the trial without giving evidence of weariness or flagging attention. The crowds seeking admission still grow in strength, and the rule of court limiting the number of those in attendance to the number who can be conveniently accommodated, debars hundreds from witnessing the trial.

WITHHOLDING THE TESTIMONY.

From the press yesterday, lent additional fuel to public curiosity, as was natural. From the fact that the notes were ordered to be impounded the public gained the idea that the testimony was of a character far more dangerous than counsel desired the public in general to know, and hence a more determined disposition upon the part of spectators to secure places in the court-room and hear for themselves the deliverances of the witnesses. Those who usually depend upon the press reports for what transpire in court trials of this magnitude, while measurably supplied with details by our very full report of yesterday, were still not satisfied. Thinking that this embargo was to continue during the whole course of the trial, numbers of this class were also anxious to hear what was going on in court and so sought the knowledge by personal attendance.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

The public will be gratified to know that the rule asked for by the defendant's counsel on Wednesday evening was only for temporary purposes. They explained that they did not desire the testimony of Colonel Renfroe, concerning all the incidents of the homicide to be published and placed within reach of other eye-witnesses, who were then under the rule, and who, it was expected, would be called upon to follow Colonel Renfroe with their versions of the same incidents and acts at the time of the killing. Their action was extra precautionary, and now that the whole case for the state has been presented, there is no reason to withhold any portions of the testimony. Hence forward the fullest reports of the proceedings of the court from day to day, during the continuance of the trial, will be given in THE CONSTITUTION. As the trial is progressing with unusual regularity and rapidity it will not be many days until the public will be in possession of the result. Judge Hillyer is giving every direction to the trial which will facilitate it and make smoothe the labors of counsel and jury.

DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS.

The daily sessions of the court are attended by a large number of distinguished visitors from all portions of the state, drawn to the courthouse by the fame of the trial and the great public interest in its issue. The court is daily attended by a considerable number of the prominent citizens of the neighboring county of DeKalb, of which county Colonel Alston was representative in the general assembly at the time of his death, and of which the defendant, Cox, was and is a citizen, well-known and highly esteemed. Yesterday, among those from other points in the state, were notable the venerable Hon. John P. King, of Augusta, and Judge James S. Hook, of the same city; Colonel Abda Johnson, of Cartersville; Colonel Wallace, of Taylor county; Judge John C. Bigbee, of Newnan; Colonel Solon A. Speer, of LaGrange; Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, president of Emory college; Judge W. W. Montgomery, of Augusta, ex-judge of the supreme court of the state. Others whose names we do not now recall were also noticed in the audience.

RULED OUT OF COURT.

Senator John B. Gordon made his first appearance in the court-room yesterday and was greeted by his friends very warmly. He was accompanied by Governor Colquitt, who is also summoned as a witness for the defense. They were both under the rule, however, and were therefore not present during any of the proceedings. The counsel for the state, in their place, stated that they were willing to relax the rule as to the senator and governor, and permit them to be present, but Colonel D. Pike Hill, of defendant's counsel, replied that they did not want the rule relaxed; that they conceded nothing and asked no concession from the state.

The defendant stated to his counsel that he did not desire Senator Gordon and Governor Colquitt present in the court-room while he was on trial for his life, and in consequence it was so clearly intimated that the witnesses both withdrew. Counsel stated that they would send for them when they should be needed.

ADDED TO THE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday General A. C. Garlington, of Greenville, S. C., formerly of this city and one of the most devoted friends of the late Colonel Alston, arrived and appeared in court. Judge Hopkins asked that General Garlington be marked as one of the counsel for the state, and the general took his place upon the side of the prosecution. He is an accomplished lawyer and will be no inconsiderable aid to the state's counsel.

THE DEFENDANT.

yesterday looked in better spirits than he has at any time during the trial. His physical condition is daily improving. When he came into court in the morning he wore a neat and fragrant button-hole bouquet of roses upon the left lappel of his coat. He sat behind his counsel and seldom offered any suggestions, unless appealed to by them. He pays close attention to the testimony and clearly indicates by his expression the effect which it has upon him. He is constantly attended by his faithful wife and sister, who are interested in every detail of the trial, and by his brother-in-law, Colonel J. J. Morrison, of Morgan county. He is also surrounded by numerous friends who seek to keep him cheerful and hopeful, and with apparent success.

THE STATE'S CASE.

Owing to the suppression of the testimony yesterday, we here make a recapitulation of the incidents of the trial from the time the jury was obtained.

Solicitor-General Hill made the opening statement to the jury, briefly, as follows:

"May it please the court and you, gentlemen of the jury—I will now read to you the indictment against this defendant, Edward Cox. (Indictment read.) To this indictment the defendant pleads not guilty, and that forms the issue that you are to try according to the evidence. I shall not, gentlemen of the jury, in the beginning, outline to you the testimony we expect to introduce for the state. Out of the mouths of the witnesses you will hear the evidence, and by that, and that alone, we will ask you to convict this defendant of the great crime with which he stands charged."

The testimony of Col. Renfroe, who was first called to the stand, was sufficiently synopsised in yesterday's report to render unnecessary any further reproduction here.

We follow with the report of the salient features of all the testimony presented yesterday. It is given with all the fullness and particularity necessary to enlighten our readers upon the case as thus far developed. Wherever it is of importance we give the verbatim report from the stenographer's notes of the trial.

P. H. MILTON,

tax collector of Gilmer county, who was in the treasurer's office during the time of the fight and homicide, was the first witness called in the morning.

Mr. Milton testified that he went to the office of the treasurer a little after 3 p. m. on the day of the homicide to settle a balance on his tax collections for 1878. He saw there a gentleman who was called Colonel Alston, and he also saw Cox, the defendant, there.

"Mr. Cox came to the door—that is the second door from the outer entrance. Colonel Alston met him and Mr. Cox asked him why he had not met him. I did not understand where the place of meeting was. Colonel Alston replied he had reconsidered the matter and was not going to meet him. Colonel Alston stepped up to him. Cox was just inside the door. Alston stepped up to him and placed his hands on his breast and said he didn't want to kill Cox and didn't want Cox to kill him; that it would do neither one of them any good to kill him (the other). I believe was the remark. They talked a few words and Colonel Alston sat down in a chair (indicating on the diagram). This door is the door where the parties met at—where Alston met Cox. I was at one side of this table and Colonel Renfroe at the other side. I got up and moved over toward them as I thought they were going to have a difficulty and I thought I would try and prevent it. After talking a little, Cox came over here and they sorter quieted off. Colonel Renfroe said to come in this room here. After we got in there Cox got up and moved over to the right of Colonel Alston and then he closed the door. Rather before we went in he closed the door. Colonel Renfroe told him not to do so, but he kicked it to. He had his right hand in his right pants' pocket. He said: 'Colonel, I ask your pardon, but this is a difficulty that's got to be settled.' Afterwards he came and sat down and Colonel Renfroe spoke to me and we started in here. They, (Cox and Alston) were still talking in here. Colonel Renfroe taken his seat there and I moved rather behind him and we commenced talking about our business and about this difficulty. After talking some little time—maybe fifteen or twenty seconds—I moved back here and was standing in the door and stood there until they had talked a considerable time. I do not remember the exact conversation, but they had considerable talk, and finally Colonel Nelms came in and opened this door that Cox had closed. Cox, then, probably half a minute after Nelms came in went and caught the knob of the door and pushed it to again, and Colonel Alston said 'Cox, are you going to shoot me?' I do not know his reply, but he made some by the noise I heard. He spoke low all the time. Colonel Alston asked him again if he was going to shoot him and he made some reply I didn't catch, and Colonel Alston got up from his seat and as he rose he unbuttoned his coat and moved from his position here like he was going to this door. I was here, and Colonel Renfroe turned his chair and got up, and struck me on the arm and rather pushed me in by the stove. Nelms, I thought, was nearer into the room, and as Alston got to this position near the door he turned, and as he turned he drew his pistol and they commenced firing. As Colonel Alston stood here Cox stood there and they moved in a parallel direction. As Alston rose and unbuttoned his coat

COX TOOK HIS PISTOL FROM HIS POCKET

and held it in his hand. Nelms was in between them, and as they got there they fired their first shots. I thought that Alston's pistol—well, I know that Alston fired first, but there was such a small difference that a man could hardly tell. He got the fire by his pistol being a self-cocker. The other party, with the advantages he had, with a self-cocker would have fired first. Alston then fired four shots before Cox fired any other. Alston fired two that went into this vault, and fired another that went in here (wall), and the last shot struck in here in this room. Cox, after these fires here (two first), moved around in this position and Alston moved to here, and when Alston fired his last shot Cox was in a stooping position; and when Alston fired his last shot his pistol snapped, and Cox rose from his position and stepped forward and fired one shot. Alston leaned back against the vault door which was open, and gradually sank down with his head in this room. Cox spoke at that stage of the fight and said, 'We are both dead men!' and sat down in a chair at the end of the table and laid his pistol up there. Captain Nelms and Colonel Renfroe went to Alston. I moved up to where I could see Colonel Alston and I thought he was dying, and I saw this other gentleman, Captain Cox, was bleeding very freely and might bleed to death. At this time Colonel Goldsmith came in and spoke, and said somebody ought to try and stop the blood, and I walked up to Cox. He was shot in the wrist and I held it until the blood stopped and Captain Nelms came and put a handkerchief on it."

During the time Cox was talking to Colonel Alston, Mr. Milton testified that he appeared excited. When Cox closed the door after Nelms came in, witness did not know whether he fastened it or not. Cox used his left hand all the time.

Q. Where was the right hand? A. On his pistol. I could see part of it every time his face was to me. I could see part of the cylinder.

Q. While Cox was at the door what was Alston doing? A. He was sitting in his chair with something in his hand.

Q. What was it? A. I thought it was a cigar.

Q. At that time did anything take place between them? A. That was the time Colonel Alston asked him if he was going to shoot him. First Alston said he wasn't going to have any difficulty with him unless he (Cox) forced him to, and Cox said he would force the difficulty. Alston asked him then, "Are you going to shoot me, Cox?" and he made some evasive answer. I could not hear it and he asked him the same question again.

Q. How far then was Cox from Alston? A. Not over three feet, or three and a half.

At another period of the examination he testified:

Q. When was the exact time Cox tried his pistol? A. When Alston rose from his chair.

Q. How did he hold his pistol? A. Just in this position. In his pocket, like.

Q. What did Colonel Alston do when he rose from his chair? A. He walked across towards the treasurer.

Q. What was Cox doing then? A. He was walking across in a parallel line as if to the other door.

Q. Who was Cox looking at? A. At Colonel Alston.

Q. Where was his pistol? A. Out in his hand.

Q. Where was Alston walking? A. He walked just in this way until he got very near to the door and then whirled and as he whirled he pulled his pistol.

Q. When Alston whirled what was Cox doing? A. He raised his pistol as he (Alston) turned.

Q. When Colonel Alston got up out of his chair and went toward the treasurer's door did Cox remain standing or follow Alston? A. No, sir; he moved up nearly parallel.

Q. Was he behind or a little in front? A. He was a little behind.

Q. When Colonel Alston was walking towards the treasurer's door did he look behind? A. Just as he drew his pistol he sorter looked over his shoulder.

Q. Was that the first time he looked behind him? A. Yes, that was the first time I saw him look behind.

Q. Where did Mr. Cox have his right hand from the time he came in until the fight? A. He had it on his pistol in his pocket—right there (indicating on his own person); sometimes farther in and sometimes farther out.

Q. When Alston put his hands on the lapels of his (Cox's) coat where did he have it? A. On his pistol.

Upon still another part of the examination witness testified:

Q. When Mr. Cox turned and begged Colonel Renfroe's pardon was there any effort made by anyone present to leave the room? A. Yes, sir. Mr. Renfroe told them they could not have any difficulty in his office, and Cox remarked that they would leave, and caught hold of Alston's arm and said "let's leave!" and Alston refused to go.

Q. What did he say? A. I do not recollect the words exactly. He just refused to go.

On cross-examination witness swore that he did not see Alston's pistol until he drew it and fired. That was the first he saw of it.

As to Cox's pistol, he further testified:

Q. Cox had his pistol in his right-hand pocket, so as all could see it? A. You could see a portion of it.

Q. I mean you could see enough to know it was a pistol? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could not Alston have seen it as well as yourself? A. Yes, sir, if he looked, and I suppose he did see it.

Q. Do you know where Alston got his pistol, or from whom? A. Only from hearsay.

Q. Did you examine the pistol after the firing was over? A. I saw it lying there on the floor. I examined it there, but did not touch it.

Q. Who took it up? A. I do not know, sir. I think it must have been taken up while I was holding Cox's arm.

Mr. Milton said when the crowd rushed in after the shooting he remained awhile; his sympathies were sorter with Captain Cox, as everybody appeared to be going to the other party. He was not acquainted with either.

With reference to the conversation between Cox and Alston, witness said:

Q. How was it you could hear what Alston said and could not hear what Cox said? A. Alston spoke louder, and Cox sorter through his teeth.

Q. You did not hear Cox say anything about shooting? A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Alston asked first, "Are you going to shoot me?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. Cox made some reply you could not hear? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was Alston when he asked that question? A. Sitting in a chair.

Q. Where was he when he repeated the question? A. In the same position.

At another juncture the counsel asked:

Q. Did you hear anything said about boarding the next train? A. Yes, sir; I heard Mr. Cox ask Mr. Alston to board the next train with him.

Q. What else did he say? A. He said that.

Q. What else did he say during that entire conversation? A. He said a good many things.

Q. What were they talking about? A. They were talking about the difficulty.

Q. What sort of difficulty? A. They did not say.

Q. Cox said Alston had wronged him? A. Yes sir.

Q. That he wanted to take the bread out of the mouths of his wife and children? A. I did not hear that.

Q. If Cox had wanted to assassinate him could not he have done so while Alston was walking off? A. Yes sir. I suppose he could, but there are not many men who will shoot a man in the back.

Q. But if it was your purpose to kill him anyhow, you could have done it then? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Milton throughout his testimony substantially corroborated the evidence given by Colonel Renfroe as to the manner of the killing. He gave his testimony clearly and without any feeling of the slightest perceptible shade.

DR. W. F. WESTMORELAND

was sworn and testified to the location and character of the wound received by Colonel Alston. He said it was remarkable that Alston lived as long as he did after receiving such a wound.

GEORGE W. FECHNER

was put upon the stand by the state. He testified that on the day of the killing he was in Pause's saloon, No. 14 Marietta street, in the afternoon, engaged in playing casino with Colonel A. L. Harris, Major A. H. Moore and some other parties. Cox came in there about an hour before the killing took place. He called Colonel Harris aside and had a conversation which witness did not hear.

Q. What else did he (Cox) say? A. After the conversation, I called Harris back to the party and Cox went to the door, where a young man was who had come in with him, and said to him that "his friends had gone back on him," and asked him if he would stick to him?

Q. Do you see that young man in the room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is he? A. That is him (pointing out Mr. W. R. Hodgson, of counsel for defendant.)

Q. What is his name? A. I do not know.

Q. Is his name Hodgson? A. I have heard so.

Q. What else did he (Cox) do? A. He told him to sit there and wait for him until he came back.

Q. Did he come back? A. Yes, sir, in about fifteen minutes.

Q. What did he say? A. He said to "come on, he was ready," and as he went out he said:

"I WILL KILL HIM, G—D D—N HIM!"

Q. After he passed out the last time how long was it before the killing? A. Not over thirty minutes.

Farther on the following testimony was adduced from the witness, on cross-examination:

Q. Who heard Mr. Cox say that his friends had gone back on him, and would he, Hodgson, stand by him? A. Colonel Harris, Major Moore and the others.

Witness and his friends were playing cards for drinks. Witness does not drink anything but cider and lemonade. Drank them that day; does not smoke. Harris, Moore, and himself were at the table when Cox made the remarks to Hodgson. The table was about forty feet from where Cox was. Cox said it just as he was passing out. Hodgson was a little to his rear. Cox spoke in a pretty loud voice. Witness left the saloon, passed by Marietta and Forsyth streets to the Western and Atlantic freight depot to look after some paper. When he came back by the capitol he heard of the shooting. Did not go in to see about it. Witness was then editor of the Atlanta Independent, a weekly paper since defunct; wrote several articles about the homicide and published them.

BUTLER WOODWARD,

doing business at 17½ Alabama street and residing at Edgewood, was next called.

On the day of the killing about 3 p. m. he went to the gun-store of Heinz & Berkle to get some ammunition for his shot-gun. Charles Heinz, Sr., and Charles, Jr., were in the store; also Billy Heinz, who was standing by witness.

Q. Did you see the defendant, Edward Cox, there that day? A. I say a gentleman enter that I afterwards found was Mr. Cox. I did not know him when he entered.

Q. Did he enter before or after the killing? A. Before the killing.

Q. Do you know how long before? A. I would have to make an estimate of the time. I did not know anything serious was going to happen.

Q. Make the estimate sir? A. I should say forty-five minutes.

Q. What did he say, or do, when he entered? A. I was in there and saw a gentleman enter in a very excited manner and call for a pistol, for a good weapon, and he called for it loaded; and after a few minutes he got the pistol he wanted, and some words passed between him and Heinz and went out. He was a very excited man and that called my attention to him.

Q. Was that all? A. He wanted a pistol, and wanted a good one and loaded, and wanted it quick. He said something when he went out to the effect that we would hear from him soon.

The above answer was objected to by defendant's counsel, because it was a statement of the "effect" of the language used and not the language itself.

Q. What was it he said? A. I could not be positive that he said those words, but if I had to swear what he said I would swear he said those words rather than anything else. That is the substance of what he said.

On motion of General Gartrell, the above was ruled out as a statement of opinion and not of memory. Mr. Solicitor-General Hill then asked:

Q. State to the best of your recollection what he said when he left there? A. Would I be allowed to explain myself? ("Certainly.") I would say then, that I did not hear distinctly and not that I did not recollect. He said "you will hear from me soon." If he didn't say that he said other words that meant the same thing.

Q. Is that to the best of your recollection? A. Yes, sir. I say it was that rather than anything else.

General Gartrell moved again to strike out the answers, but the motion was overruled.

On cross-examination the witness gave the following evidence:

Q. How long had you been in there when this strange man came in? A. Only a few minutes.

Q. Where were you in the room? A. A little beyond the middle of the room.

Q. Who did Mr. Cox apply to for the pistol? A. To Mr. Charles Heinz, sr.

Q. You wouldn't have thought of this again if you hadn't heard of the shooting afterwards, would you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did it impress you at the time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He came in in a hurry and went out in a hurry? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the pistol? A. Yes, sir; as it was passed over the counter. Of course, I did not examine it.

Q. Did you hear all that passed between Heinz and Cox? A. No, sir, not all.

Q. And you did not hear that clearly that you testified to awhile ago? A. I heard it distinctly. He said something like a threat and "you will hear from me again soon."

Q. You do not give the exact words, but your recollections? A. I may add a word or leave off a word, but I heard it.

Q. [By Solicitor-General Hill:] You were impressed by him, how? A. By his manner.

Q. What sort of manner was it? A. A very excited and determined manner.

It was now eleven minutes past noon, and Solicitor-General Hill said: "We rest the case."

There was a buzz of excitement and comment over the audience and a look of surprise on the faces of defendant's counsel at this announcement. All parties had looked for a long array of witnesses and voluminous testimony. Counsel for the state, however, feeling that their case was made out determined to stop at this stage.

The diagram was here admitted as evidence.

STATEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

After consultation, General Gartrell announced to the court that ex-Congressman Milton A. Candler, of defendant's counsel, would make the statement of their case to the jury, preparatory to the introduction of the testimony in defendant's behalf.

Colonel Candler arose and spoke as follows:

May it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury—The case of the defendant is now to be presented to you. That case is the whole truth of this transaction. This defendant's hope is in presenting to you, gentlemen of the jury, the whole truth of this transaction. He desires that you shall know, and it will be his effort in the introduction of the testimony that will be presented to you, to show his relation to these parties—all the parties who are connected with this case; to show to you all that occurred prior to this homicide in order that you may know what were his motives at the time and what were the motives of the deceased in this case. Of course the state has not done so. The defendant might possibly have been willing to have rested this case where the state has rested it—that he was fired upon by this deceased and, as one of these witnesses has said, that his firing was done in order to save his life. He might have rested that defense upon the testimony presented by the state. You, gentlemen of the jury, while you may have been satisfied that that defense was good, would have wanted, as you will now want when it is suggested, to know why all the evidence in this case has not been presented. And it will be then, his effort, and he will be satisfied if he shall be successful in presenting to you all the witnesses who know anything of the facts of this transaction that you may have them.

Rarely has it occurred when a prosecution has failed to produce the witnesses that they have subpœnaed and sworn; and the witness of this transaction, who knew more of it than anybody else, who stood immediately between these parties, who was thought a proper person to prevent the difficulty, who had his hands upon either of them, the nearest person to them, who talked to each of them and who was even sworn by the state and held here, his testimony has been

WITHHELD BY THE STATE

from you. It must be startling to impartial, upright, intelligent jurors that an able prosecution, that the prosecution of the state—a prosecution only of truth and justice—should desire that this case should be passed upon with so much of it left out—the very heart of it left out. This defendant will introduce the witnesses who ought to have been for the state. It appears to you that the deceased fired first upon this defendant, that he fired from a most valuable and efficient weapon more than double the number of times that this defendant fired, that he made an effort to escape in that room; he is fired upon time and again until he is wounded and bloody and in the smoke of his close contest and struggle for life he fired the unfortunate ball—unfortunate for the deceased—and yet, with this weapon, such as I have described, gotten in the very state house, in the temple that overshadows the justice and truth of this state, with the witnesses for the state its officials, and known here, with that weapon in that house placed in the hands of this deceased, that is not found to have been carried away, with no exhibit of how it came into the hands of this deceased, without the knoledge presented to you from the evidence of why it was presented to him and the purpose, and with all these witnesses from the capitol of the state, with these sort of weapons prepared and the defendant brought here and carried to this place, brought in contact with these facts, it is unexplained to you what became of this weapon, who put it into the hands of the deceased, for what purpose and why it has been spirited away, and what great object it was that brought these parties together and what great reason there was for this defendant to be gotten out of the way unpresented to you! But this defendant, relying upon the whole truth in this case and only intending and wanting all the facts from all these witnesses—these witnesses who have been present here shadowy to you—that you shall know why he was there and why he did what he did; that all the facts, why he was carried there, why the whole truth was not presented to you, to ask from you, with that confidence in truth and love for justice, as that justice in his favor will vindicate him and find him not guilty because he defended himself against an attack which was intended to take his life. If he shall succeed in presenting the whole truth, and in it finding this justification that is thrown around all the citizens of this state, we will do what we confidently expect we will do. What is the truth of this case and what you believe, you having it, will be the result of this trial.

CHARLES HEINZ

was sworn, and testified that he keeps a gunshop at No. 15 Whitehall street; has been in the business here twenty-six years; has known defendant ten or fifteen years; he came to the store March 11th, between 2 and 3 o'clock to purchase a pistol and did buy an XL derringer pistol, 41 calibre, with five chambers cylinder. Witness loaded the pistol for Cox at his request. Witness knows the pistol he ordered last year for Treasurer Renfroe—a self-acting trainter, imported pistol; they are the highest priced and considered the best pistols made. Witness does not think any one in the store exchanged words with Cox that day in the store but himself. He said he wanted to see "the best pistol you have got in the house;" reached him one which he liked; he said load it for him and load it quick, as he was in a hurry; did so, and he took it and said "this is a good pistol—in case a man needs such a thing—this is a good one to have." I said yes, and he went out. As he got to the door he said, "I may trade you this pistol back, but if I don't, why it is a sale," and then he went away. If he had said anything else I would have heard him. He was always very quick in his motion; very lively and talked very loud; never thought he was a quiet man. I noticed nothing out of the way with him when he came in; I thought he was excited at the time he put the pistol in his pocket. The pistol he bought was one that had to be cocked before firing.

W. R. HODGSON,

of counsel for defense, testified to being in Pause's saloon on the day of the killing. Cox came in and asked for Pause. Witness told him Pause was out; he called

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the eighth day of this month the representatives of the Baptist church of the south, and of the medical profession of the entire country, and also of Canada, will be assembled in two great conventions in this city. It is estimated that the two conventions will bring here not less than 2,500 delegates and visitors. THE CONSTITUTION will present to its readers on the morning of the eighth an eight-page paper that will be just twice as large as the issue now before the reader. We propose to print in this great convention number articles that will fully illustrate the trade of the city. We therefore desire to write up the houses and factories through which that trade is transacted. Our young men will wait upon the city's merchants and manufacturers during the next ten days, with propositions that must prove mutually satisfactory.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 2 1879.

GRANT is face to face with Mosby at Hong Kong.

IN RUSSIA, the man of the revolution appears to be a bill-poster.

THE Emperor William has had out his holiday and will shortly return to Berlin to be shot at.

THE house yesterday refused to pass the army bill over Hayes's veto, and, after dispatching some business of no particular moment, adjourned to Saturday.

THE police regulations in Russia grow more and more rigorous. In St. Petersburg, no one is allowed to appear upon the streets after nine o'clock in the evening without a certificate attesting from whence he comes and whither he is going.

THE democrats in congress will probably revise the sixth section of the army bill, so as to do away with the objections advanced by Mr. Hayes, and thus give him an opportunity to meet the main question, which is whether troops shall be used at the polls.

THE sanitary council, which met in Memphis yesterday, after calling upon congress to pass the pending bill to increase the efficiency of the national health board, and transacting some business of minor importance, adjourned to meet in Atlanta on the 5th inst.

ORDERS for space in the trade paper of next Thursday morning should be handed in to-day or to-morrow. The hurly-burly of next week will not facilitate the writing up of extended notices, and we therefore hope our patrons will subserve their own and our interest by promptly letting us know the amount of space they desire in next Thursday's mammoth issue.

THE death of Mrs. Sara Josefa Hale, which occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, brings to mind some of the most interesting reminiscences of our literary history. For more than fifty years she was the editor of Godey's Lady's Book, and at a time when that periodical was a representative publication and included among its contributors many who have since become famous.

MR. PETER LORILLARD'S horse Parole, has a sister named Papoose. To say that Papoose is also owned by Mr. Peter Lorillard and that she won at New Market yesterday is merely to state what is already told in our telegrams. Would that we could describe the gentle flutter this news will create among the bung tung of metropolitan society, but this is not possible. We can only congratulate Mr. Peter Lorillard.

WE print elsewhere a telegraphic letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to THE CONSTITUTION, in which he sets forth his views briefly, but clearly, with respect to the position that should be assumed by the democrats in congress at this juncture. We need not commend the views of Mr. Stephens to the careful attention of our readers, for whatever appears over his signature is certain to command the respectful consideration of the public. He has undoubtedly weighed all the probabilities and possibilities of the situations in Washington—the power as well as the duty of congress—and his views upon these, forcibly and calmly expressed, will be found in the letter which he sends us by telegraph.

RUSSIA and China are at loggerheads over the province of Kuldja, which was annexed to Turkestan by Russia in 1871. It lies on the western frontier of China, and it was confessedly an independent government when Russia conquered it. It was once an unwilling part of the celestial empire, but years ago its Mohammedan population succeeded in driving the Chinese out of the basin of Ili and from Kuldja, the capital city. What claim, therefore, China has for its retrocession by Russia it is difficult to see, and it is equally difficult to see how China, in the absence of railroads, can compel Russia to do otherwise than she prefers to do. The czar refuses to give up Kuldja, and the celestials will, therefore, have to make up their minds to do without the disputed 27,500 square miles and their population of 114,337.

NINE prominent citizens of Thomasville have subscribed two thousand two hundred dollars towards building the South Georgia college of agriculture and mechanics arts. The prospects are that the amount necessary to build the college will soon be in the hands of the committee. The site of the new college will probably be upon the Fletcher institute property. We sincerely trust the people of Thomasville will find no obstacle between their desires and the establishment of this college. Nothing will aid more largely in the development and progress of south Georgia as a section, and those large-hearted citizens who have identified themselves with the inception of the enterprise are rearing a monument that will outlive and outlast all other memorials.

THE Egyptian difficulty is far from a settlement. England and France have called upon the khedive to put a Frenchman in the place of M. Blegneres and an Englishman in the place of Mr. Wilson, and to keep the new appointees until England and France consent to their removal. This would place the finances and public works of the Egyptian government again under the control of foreigners—the receipts and disbursements of its entire revenue. This seems to be the ultimatum of the two western bondholding nations. If Egypt refuses to accept these terms, what then? Will Halim Pasha be sent for, and the present khedive told "to go?" Would the khedive go without a struggle? If he should resist, the sultan is too weak to compel obedience, and if the task is assumed by the western nations, the real sovereignty of Egypt will pass from oriental hands never to return.

The Lands of the Indians.

The proclamation of the president warning interlopers to leave the territory assigned to the Indians came none too soon; for an immense emigration movement, having for its object the occupation of the rich land in the southern part of the Indian territory, had been planned and was about to be carried out. The coveted lands are among the richest on the continent, and several strong interests would be glad to rob the Indian of his rights in the territory. The projectors of the new movement proposed to put in force the traditional policy of the unscrupulous white men, by first seizing in defiance of law and treaty-rights the lands in question, and when the Indians resisted, to call upon the government for help. It was to be first the land-grabbers and then the troops. The plan looked to the dispersion and disorganization of the Cherokees and other tribes of Christianized, civilized and industrious Indians. The proclamation of the president, and the determination of Secretary Schurz in the matter; will, it is to be hoped, put an end to this vile scheme. Congress should sustain the government in its efforts to preserve to the Indians this territory inviolate. Instead of legislating to keep the Sioux and other Indians out of it, the policy should be to have them removed to where fertile lands await them, where they could be economically provided for, and where they would have good examples of what their race can accomplish under peaceful circumstances. Such a programme would not, it is true, result in Indian wars, and the army contractor and Indian agents would therefore lose a large amount of anticipated profits; but these things should not lead the government to depart from the only course in dealing with the Indians that is consistent with the principles of justice or humanity.

The Bulgarian Throne.

The Bulgarian assembly of notables, acting under the inspiration of Russia, selected last Tuesday the prince of Battenburg as their ruler. Prince Waldemar and Prince Henry Reuss were the only other candidates. The former was considered objectionable to some of the Berlin signatories, and Prince Reuss was rejected because of his age. The fortunate candidate is a simple lieutenant of the Prussian cavalry. He is, however, a nephew of the empress of Russia, who is also a Hessian. Prince Battenburg, who is hereafter to be known as Alexander I. of Bulgaria, is now twenty-four years old. At the outbreak of the Turco-Russian war he obtained permission to join the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas. He was one of the first to cross the Danube, and remained always in front throughout the campaign. He was successively with Gourko at the Shipka Pass, with Todleben before Plevna, and ultimately with Skobeleff on the victorious advance to Constantinople. On the conclusion of the treaty of San Stefano the prince, decorated with the highest Russian military orders, bestowed on him in recognition of his distinguished services, returned home. After a short stay at Darmstadt with his regiment he was transferred to the Prussian Gardes du Corps, the emperor's body guard. The intimacy of his father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, with the sovereigns of Great Britain, Austro-Hungary, and Russia will doubtless facilitate the procurement of the consent of those nations to the nomination of the assembly of notables. The elder prince is a general in both the Russian and Austrian armies. He fought with the latter in the war of 1859, and commanded a mixed corps of German troops against the Prussians in 1866, without, however, achieving any signal success. His friends maintain he is a better diplomatist than strategist, an affirmation which he may have an opportunity of proving, especially as he is reported to be exerting himself in favor of a union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has probably made a wise choice, all things considered. It is very likely that the new ruler will be controlled by Russian influence, but so would nearly any other man in his position. Bulgaria, after a subjection of five centuries, regained her freedom through Russian arms. She is free, comparatively speaking, to-day for the third time, and it would be both gross ingratitude and the heigth of folly in her people to turn against the country through which independence came and through which she hopes to snatch Eastern Roumelia from the successor of the prophet.

Mr. Conkling and His Figures.

When Mr. Hill, of Georgia, arose in his seat the other day for the purpose of injecting a casual correction into some statistics which Mr. Roscoe Conkling was complacently dragging from the vague and hollow depths of his most unwieldy imagination, the latter shook his ambrosial cowlick in an imperious way, and refused to be interrupted long enough to allow the watchful Georgian to make apparent the falsity of the figures and the fatiguing stupidity of the argument. It was well for Conkling that, in the midst of the fog he was attempting to create, he was alert enough to anticipate the purposes of Mr. Hill and to temporarily defeat them.

The New York senator, it will be remembered, was engaged in shattering the long silence in which he had enwrapped himself, making what the absurd organs—including even so respectable and careful a journal as the New York Times—allude to as the most masterly effort of his life. With respect to the attitude of our favorite republican exchange, it gives us pleasure to state by way of extenuation that the Times employs a humorist who is allowed free access to its editorial columns, and it may be that the duty of commenting upon the remarkable oration of Mr. Conkling fell to the lot of the wag over whom Falstaff would have smacked his lips and whom he would have called 'a most rascally sweet young writer." But let us return to the subject of this brief memoir.

When Mr. Hill would have interrupted him, the imperially impetuous New York senator was flinging into the air in eloquent confusion a series of glowing fancies which Mr. Conkling desired that portion of the weak-minded public which has not yet sought refuge in the insane asylums of the country to receive as facts. In other words, this man who has fattened on the excess of his own vanity until even the trousers of your Uncle David Davis would prove too small for him, was endeavoring to show, not only by the old arguments which the republicans have employed ever since the war, but by figures, that the south has no part nor lot in either the political or the material elements that go to make up the union. He was endeavoring to show that the republican party is the government and that the "loyal" states are the union. Perhaps we would have been willing to concede all this had Mr. Conkling displayed a willingness to say nothing more about the matter; perhaps we would have been willing to pass lightly and good-humoredly over the subject if Mr. Conkling had been thoughtful enough not to enter the dismal swamp of statistics in search of figures; but he has spoken. He has thrown his revised arithmetic at our feet, and we can do no less than search through its pages for book-marks, thumb-papers and other evidences of the statistical culture which he displayed in "the most masterly effort "of his life."

Mr. Conkling says that of the $234,831,461.77 paid by all the states of the union, in customs dues and internal revenue taxes for the support of the government, the south only pays $13,627,192.79. In other words, the twenty-seven "loyal" states, which the New York senator recognizes as the "union," pay $221,204,208.88 of the entire revenue of the government, which is $234,831,461.77. Of this $221,204,208.88, the state of New York, according to Mr. Conkling's figures, pays $100,010,759.55; or to put it differently, while 9,489,386 people of the south pay something over thirteen millions to the government, the 4,382,759 people of the state of New York alone pay more than one hundred and nine millions. It will be seen that the ridiculous Utica statesman credits the people of the "loyal" states with paying all the customs dues, which, during the last fiscal year, amounted to more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars—the people of New York city alone paying ninety-four millions.

Now, what are the facts? The total internal revenue receipts of the government are one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars. Of this amount the south paid on tobacco, liquors, banks and stamps fifty-six million five hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-half the total receipts of the government. Of the one hundred and thirty-one millions of customs receipts, the south pays not less than thirty-two millions of dollars. In addition to this, the south, in the single article of cotton alone, furnishes one-third the entire exports of the country; but we need not go over the list. Take away that portion of the wealth of the "loyal" states which is based directly upon the products and contributions of the south, and their population would be made up for the most part of paupers. The people of those states would be in a far more pitiable condition so far as poverty is concerned than were the people of the south when their slave property was confiscated.

The reader will, perhaps, perceive why Mr. Conkling refused to be interrupted by the Georgia senator.

THE republican speculators are catching the negroes in Louisiana and Mississippi with highly-colored chromos of Kansas. A weakness for high art seems to pervade the entire human family.

IF Mrs. Jenks, the widow Oliver and 'Liza Pinkston were to form a syndicate, John Sherman and Simon Cameron would be lost.

SCROFFULET, of the New York Tribune, has composed another sour-belch ballad entitled "Recovering the Lost Cause." Figuratively speaking, this ballad is supposed to emanate from a southern warrior, and Scroffulet desires it to be so understood; but he has made a terrible mistake. One verse of this remarkable production reads: "Now, "presto! We the rulers be"—a statement that could emanate from no person on earth save a down-easter. Scroffulet should study to become a dialect discriminator if he expects his able idyls to live in the literature of our common country alongside those of Corporal Bill Kernan, the Ohio exile.

CIPHUT, the paragrapher, writes as though he had lost his grip. The republican party should support its paragraphers.

MR. BILLY CHANDLER should import some fresh chromos into Louisiana and Mississippi. The indications are that the supply is about exhausted.

ONCE upon a time Schurz was opposed to the use of troops in state elections, but his long experience in Indian massacres has given quite a sanguinary hue to his political opinions.

MR. ROGERS, the amiable postscript of the administration, appears to have no adequate influence over Mr. Hayes. This looks ominous.

BROWN, who is traveling around with Queen Victoria as a sort of left-handed highland body-guard, is said to be pleased with the climate of Italy. We are really glad to hear this. We were afraid that something would occur to prejudice Brown against Italy, and it is a great relief to hear that he is so well pleased. This is truly a victory for Garibaldi and the other boys.

COLONEL SUSAN B. ANTHONY now has an opportunity to aid Bob Ingersoll and the Hon. Eli Perkins in lecturing to the exodusters in Kansas.

THE New York Times is not in sympathy with the organs so far as the Okolona hirelings are concerned. The eagle eye of our esteemed contemporary seems to take in the entire situation at a glance.

CHIEF MOSES is a white man. This is the worst charge that has yet been made against him.

MR. ROGERS, of the white house, could not better employ his time than in getting introductions to such men as Mr. Tilden, Mr. Thurman, Mr. Bayard and Mr. David Davis. If he desires to give his distinguished services to the country in the future, as in the past, he should make up to some able-bodied statesman and assert his claims.

THE motto of the Russian government is "Post no bills."

IF the democrats should happen, by means of a boom with a derrick attachment, to lift your Uncle David Davis into the triumphal chariot, and should find a nice place in the vehicle for your Uncle Lucius Robinson, of New York, and—hang it all, we fail to remember when flies were as bad this early in the season.

IN GENERAL.

—It is thought Mrs. Dix will not long survive her husband.

—Zulu struggle points and Russian czar shooters by any other name would spell as sweet.—Albany Argus.

—North Carolina is one of the five states in the American union that have always refused the veto power to their governors.

—The coins in the British museum are estimated to be worth three million pounds sterling.

—A new regulation of the British admiralty requires that candidates for the naval service shall be able to swim.

—It is reported, with considerable semblance of truth, that Wagner, the composer, has become hopelessly insane.

—German postmasters have an index expurgatorius supplied them of nine foreign and forty domestic socialist papers.

—Burdette says it is "dirt" mean to make a boy on his travels sit away from a car window.

—Stevens' mother-in-law is qualified by murderous intent and inferior marksmanship to join the glorious company of the king-killers.

—A certain New York physician is worth over $2,000,000. He has obeyed the injunction, "physician, heal thyself" so well that as a consequence he is well-heeled.

—Over four thousand dollars was lately paid at an art sale in London for an old Chelsea tea set of 22 pieces. It had a deep blue band and rich gilding.

—That horny-handed workingman, Ben Butler has an annual income of $75,000, and for them to do is to pass the two appropriation bills in proper form, and then go home. This would involve an ignominious retreat from the revolutionary position which they have assumed, but since they must either back down or be overthrown, a retreat is their wisest way out of their difficulty.

The Veto Power.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

When such a veto, under such circumstances, is sent to congress in the name of "the peace," all the world knows that the veto is a lie. When such a president, in such a veto message, talks of the unchecked and despotic power of the congress, his action becomes almost that of an usurper. We are willing to believe that the president is possessed of good instincts, but he is in the hands of audacious men; and this step is one step toward the time when there shall be none but soldiers at the polls.

The Democrats have Blundered.

Chicago Times, ind.

Mr. Hayes has performed his duty with a boldness and vigor that will commend him to the applause of all good citizens. If the majority in congress shall now act upon his advice, back out of their 'wiping out' programme and return to the only true rule of legislation, which excludes from appropriation bills all propositions whose object is not an appropriation of money, they may contrive to live down the damaging effect of another stupendous blunder and another failure.

The Radicals Have the Best of the Game.

New York Herald, ind.

The democrats are making "much ado about nothing." The president has dexterously deprived them of their new party issue by demonstrating that the army can not be used at the polls under existing laws. This being so, the democratic party has no excuse for forcing the extra session, and it will be overwhelmed by popular indignation if it stops the pay of the army.

The Veto Message as a Consolidater.

New York Tribune, rep.

The president's message is unanswerable. It leaves the democratic party no road of escape from surrender, and it completes the consolidation of the united and confident republican party in the support of their official leader. In the defense of the position so ably defined in this important paper, the republicans of all shades of opinion will stand by their president to the very end.

Protection for the Nation.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

He has given an interpretation of the constitution that makes the repeal of the clause repealed by the political rider to the army bill an imperative necessity, for now congress must face the question as the executive declares it, and it must protect the nation, the laws, and the elections in the various states from the arbitrary and revolutionary military policy avowed by the president in a time of profound peace.

The Message not Robust Enough.

Washington National Republican.

As a whole, the message will be acceptable to the people at large and to the republicans especially, for, while it is not as robust in tone as it might be, it is sufficiently vigorous in sentiment and conscientious in its adherence to fixed republican principles to meet all the requirements of the present occasion.

Hayes and his Party Must Answer.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The president has failed to assign any valid reasons for his veto. He has evidently been "stuffed" by the stalwarts, and is coached to veto both appropriation bills, and thus "block the wheels of government" by withholding the $45,600,000 involved in the bills. For this, he and his party will be held responsible

Mandamused to Serve.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

Conkling's speech is decidedly boomish in its tendencies. He is for Grant in 1880, and he hasn't any faith in that "intimate friend" who knows that Grant won't run. Grant can't help himself this time. He will be nominated and elected—and mandamused to serve, if necessary.

Mr. Medill Endorses the Message.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

The president has earned the gratitude of his country by the plain, courageous performance of his duty and will find universal admiration for the intelligent manner in which he has done it.

Our Revolutionary President.

Richmond Dispatch.

We denounce Mr. Hayes as an unwitting enemy of free government and civil liberty. He has made it impossible for a centralized despotism to be erected in a few years upon the ruins of our present federal system.

Not Dead.

Washington Post.

For the first time in twenty-five years a democratic governor in Maine yesterday paid a visit to the first democratic senate that has been in session for nineteen years. And yet some people think the democratic party is dead.

Retreat is Now Impossible.

Charleston News and Courier.

To march to the rear now, or to halt, is to place the democratic party before the country in the attitude of a big bully who runs away as soon as he finds that the man he has been threatening will not.

The Stalwarts Own Him.

Philadelphia Times.

It has for some time been suspected that Mr. Hayes is not his own president. As demoralizing as this suspicion is it will be confirmed by his veto of the army bill.

The Issue Made by Mr. Hayes.

New York Times, rep.

The issue, as he presents it, is not one which the democratic party can profitably accept.

Weak, but Plausible.

Savannah News.

Mr. Hayes's veto message is nothing more than a piece of cunning sophistry.

The Democrats Must not Back Down.

New York Sun.

The provision which is thus vetoed is wise, necessary, indispensable. It cannot be abandoned. It must be insisted upon. For congress to retreat from the great position which it has assumed would be foolish, unpatriotic, ridiculous, and probably fatal to those responsible for it. It is vain in this country to attempt to rule the majority. The many cannot be coerced by the few. A man holding the presidential authority through fraud may offer his veto, but the proper reply to that is to enact the laws to which he objects and then adjourn, leaving him to face the responsibility of disbanding the army and disorganizing the public service because the majority of congress grant appropriations on terms different from those he dictates. This emergency seems likely to form a new crisis in the development and application of the constitution. No honest believer in popular government should be found doing anything in the way of formulating this crisis otherwise than in favor of the great republican doctrine that the majority must rule. And yet in the present case we are told that the majority are ready to back down, and fall on their knees before this man Hayes!

Mr. Hayes is Now a Stalwart.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

The president has silenced all doubt as to whether he will stand with his friends or his enemies, and has placed himself squarely on the side of the former. His action in vetoing the army appropriation bill will give confidence to republicans and encourage them to fight out the battle on the issue presented by the democracy, firmly and without hesitation. There is but one course left now, if the democrats would escape the dilemma in which they have placed themselves, and that is back squarely down from their position. There are evidences of a breaking down on the part of the faithful, and it will not be surprising to find that when they swore they would never, no, never! they meant "hardly ever."

A Custom of Long Standing.

Baltimore Gazette.

A large portion of Mr. Hayes's veto message is devoted to objections which have from time to time been urged against the custom which congress has established of attaching general legislation to appropriation bills. Mr. Hayes's party has religiously carried out the custom for fifteen years and has profited largely by it. The method is strictly constitutional and the right of congress to adopt its own rules in relation to the forms of legislation is above and beyond the power of the president. Mr. Hayes has no more right to suggest the form in which bills shall be sent to him than congress has to name the babies of his virtuous private secretary.

Unconstitutional and Tyrannical.

Washington Post.

There is no doubt whatever that the jurors' test oath is unconstitutional. There is no doubt that the supreme court would so decide if a case involving the constitutionality of the law were presented. This is clearly foreshadowed in the decision which we published yesterday. Mr. Justice Field puts the case plainly when he says that congress has no more right to prescribe such an oath to a man it would have to quarter troops in private residences. Yet that tyrannical, high-handed invasion of private rights is indorsed by the republican party, and thereby made an issue for the approaching national convention.

The True Policy.

St. Louis Republican, dem.

The very spectacle of Mr. Hayes calling congress back again and again, as often as need be, to pass such laws as he demands, and in the particular form which he prescribes, would be monstrous beyond parallel in this country. Of course, if he calls one extra session after another, congress will be bound to assemble; but it will not be bound to follow his forms of legislation that he marks out. It may and should pass the appropriation bills in the same form as at first. If he vetoes them again, and continues to veto them every time they are passed, upon his head lie the responsibility.

When Mr. Toombs can Disarm Himself.

Chattanooga Times.

The friends of law and order, the enemies of murder as an institution, propose to so order society that good men will not need to be constantly armed. The reformers do not dispute the right, but they would dispense with the necessity of carrying weapons for self-defense. To that end they propose to begin by disarming the blackguards, bullies and cut-throats. When that is done Gen. Toombs may lay aside his pistol and put his vial of vitriol on the shelf.

The Democrats Must Retreat.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, rep.

The Bourbons can not answer the calm and convincing logic of the president's message, because it is unanswerable. The only decent thing left

HYMENEAL.

TAYLOR—RICHARDS—Married, on the evening of the 30th of April, at the residence of Mr. S. P. Richards, No. 114 Washington street, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, D. D., Mr. M. A. J. Taylor to Miss Irene Richards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures.

Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Soap, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Pemphigus, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itch, Jackson's Itch, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations of the Scalp; Scrofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Itching Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the Cuticura Resolvent should be taken internally until some time after a cure is effected.

SKIN DISEASES.

A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statement: I have been afflicted with the skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Cuticura Remedies advertised, and concluded to try them.

I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them, my face, breast and back were almost a solid scab, and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well and think your Cuticura Remedies are the best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public.

Very gratefully yours, F. M. FOX.
Caddo, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk. Got About on Hands and Knees. A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement and concluded to try Cuticura Remedies. The first box of Cuticura brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this after a fraud, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves.

Yours truly, WILL McDONALD.
1315 Butterfield St.,
Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1879.

CUTICURA SOAP,

Medicinal and Toilet,

Is prepared from Cuticura in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the Skins of infants, for gentlemen who shave and are troubled with tender faces; for those who desire a clear and wholesome skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents, three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

These Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw Inflamation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the Stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Bilious Colic, prevent Ague, Malaria, and other Diseases. Get the genuine.
may2 d1t &wky july7

GREATEST
Out-Door Recreation of the Age.
NEW AND IMPROVED
Archery Goods.
(Wright & Thorne's Patent)

THE MOST PERFECT
Bows, Arrows, Targets,
Target Stands, Quivers, Belts, etc.,
of BETTER quality, for less MONEY than ever offered before. **Mail orders promptly attended to.** Send for Catalogue and Price-list.
TERRELL, DIETZ & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Above goods can also be obtained of Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y.
1 may2 d2m fri sun wed

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S OFFICE, April 30th, 1879.—Whereas, David McWilliams and Robert McWilliams, Executors of the estate of William McWilliams, deceased, have applied for letters of dismission as Executors of said estate:

This is to give notice to all persons concerned to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.
R. C. BEAVERS,
99 may2 w1ma3m Ordinary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Stockholders of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company will take place in Augusta, at 10 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1879.

Stockholders desiring to attend may procure passes for themselves and families by exhibiting their certificates of Stock to Agent at nearest Depot, and filling out and signing an application for the passes needed.

To avoid over-crowding the trains, to the discomfort and danger of all, passes will be limited strictly to the legal family of each owner of stock to wit: Husband and wife, sons under age, and unmarried daughters. Each pass will be good only for the single person named on it, and conductors will collect fare if presented by any other person. They will be good to AUGUSTA only on May 12th to 14th inclusive, and to return 14th to 17th inclusive, and no extension of time can be granted. Apply for your passes early. Certificates of Stock will not be recognized for passage by conductors. S. K. JOHNSON,
588 may1 d1tlmay14 Superintendent.

The Picnic of the Season

The annual picnic for the benefit of the

Young Men's Library Association

will occur at

New Holland on Friday, May 2, 1879.

The following ladies have kindly consented to accompany the party: Mrs. Perino Brown, Mrs. Julius L. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Venable, Mrs. B. H. Hill, jr., Mrs. R. F. Maddox, Mrs. H. W. Grady, Mrs. C. E. Mitchell, Mrs. R. D. Spalding, Mrs. G. J. Foreacre, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. J. H. Flynn, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Selden, Mrs. J. P. Stevens, Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. Rhodes Hill, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. J. A. Bowie, Mrs. W. D. Luckie, Mrs. Wm. Rushton, Mrs. J. W. Fears, Mrs. J. F. Burke, Mrs. N. P. T. Finch, Mrs. W. W. Montgomery, Mrs. H. H. Tucker, Mrs. James Jackson.

Round trip tickets 50 cents. Cars leave at 8 o'clock a. m., promptly, and return at 9 p. m.

Mr. Holland tenders the free use of his hotel and grounds. Brass and string band will accompany the party. Dancing, croquet and archery during the day. All are cordially invited to go.
573 apr30 dtf

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass. "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

A HOME
In Thomas County
FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1,250 ACRES OF LAND in one body, seven miles from Thomasville, Georgia. The place has a four room frame Dwelling, splendid water, new Gin House, Screw and Gin. 300 acres of open land under good fence; balance heavily timbered—Pine and Hammock. Splendidly situated for a Sheep Farm or for Stock Raising. Well watered, lakes and streams abound with fish, and the shooting is fine. For sale because I have no use for the land and want the money. Terms, $4,000 cash—worth $1,000. Address E. M. SMITH,
401 mar25 d1w tues fri Thomasville, Ga.

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5¼m

RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE

RELIEVES

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache

IN TEN TO TWENTY MINUTES, AND

Often the Relief is Instantaneous.

It contains no Opium, Morphine, Strychnine or Arsenic.

Call at our store and get a bottle free of charge.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.

SACCHARED OIL

OF THE

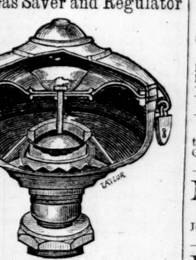
SAW PALMETTO.

Induces Sleep, Improves Digestion, Increases Flesh and Weight, and Relieves the Irritation of the Throat and Larynx.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
333 feb16 d4m Druggists

The Essex Gas Saver and Regulator



For the Protection of Gas Consumers,

From 15 to 40 per cent. Saved in Gas Bills.

POSITIVELY NO REDUCTION IN LIGHT. It equalizes the pressure and causes the carbon to become highly luminous by a proper mixture of oxygen from the atmosphere. These Savers and Regulators are specially designed for the protection of the consumers; will positively lessen his consumption of gas. The money paid for the purchase could not be placed at greater interest. Whoever pays six or eight dollars a quarter, or even less, for gas, can afford to purchase one of these instruments. In offering this Gas Saver and Regulator to the public, we do so, believing we meet the requirements of all gas consumers, by supplying a safe, durable, and perfect Gas Saver and Regulator. The price of the saver is according to the size of the meter. When using this instrument on the meter, the gas is not forced to the burner, or burners, but is passed through the meter just as it is delivered by the meter, the right quantity of gas is admitted through the meter, and no more.

THOS. CURTIS, 16 Larkin street, Atlanta, Ga., General Agent for the Southern States. A responsible Agent Wanted for the cities of Macon, Augusta and Savannah, Georgia.
399 apr20—d2w

Atlanta Health Institute.

ELECTRICITY

MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now ex. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygian Home—the only institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
371 feb15 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta Ga

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-1-b-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
436 apr15 d1aw3m fri

Cheap for Cash.

I HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE MOST Stylish and Best Selected Stocks of SPRING GOODS ever brought by any Tailor to Atlanta and guarantee not only the NOBBIEST FIT, but satisfaction every way. I only ask a trial.

A. SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor,
306 apr16 d1m 2d pg No. 4 Wall street.

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph
346 dec17 d1tf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display or stereotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over a whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman for some Grocery House. Will work first month for no salary, if required. Best of commission. Address "E," Constitution office.
2 may2 d1t

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED Nurse. Must come well recommended. Middle-aged preferred. Apply to this office.
576 may1 d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—5 ROOM HOUSE, GOOD LOCATION convenient to business center, Rhodes, Harwald & Dabney.

FOR RENT—6 ROOM HOUSE, BEAUTIFUL lot,

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Read the Advantages

OFFERED BY

HIRSCH BROTHERS

To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have at our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

In a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN DUCK,

AND MARSEILLES VESTS,

At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

Furnishing Goods

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and, in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

We mean what we say. Call and be convinced that

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,

— ARE THE —

Clothiers of Atlanta!

Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

"ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH!"

SAVE MONEY

By buying your CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of

HIRSCH BROTHERS.

Don't forget that we have an endless variety of YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in Styles and Prices that cannot fail to please the most fastidious Parent.

The stout, the thin, the middle-sized,
Can have their hopes realized,
By getting a Suit to Fit, at

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

and 50 Whitehall street

483 apr25 d1m

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC

THE	74	SURPRISE	76	STORE	78	
THE	74	SURPRISE	76	STORE	78	
THE	74	SURPRISE	76	STORE	78	
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		WHITEHALL STREET,				
THE	GENUINE	BARGAIN	STORE	OF	ATLANTA,	
THE	GENUINE	BARGAIN	STORE	OF	ATLANTA.	
THE	GENUINE	BARGAIN	STORE	OF	ATLANTA.	
THE	GENUINE	BARGAIN	STORE	OF	ATLANTA.	
READ	AND	DIGEST,	EXAMINE	OUR PRICES	AND BE	CONVINCED
READ	AND	DIGEST,	EXAMINE	OUR PRICES	AND BE	CONVINCED
READ	AND	DIGEST,	EXAMINE	OUR PRICES	AND BE	CONVINCED
	THAT	CHEAP	GOODS	ARE AT	YOUR	COMMAND.
	THAT	CHEAP	GOODS	ARE AT	YOUR	COMMAND.
	THAT	CHEAP	GOODS	ARE AT	YOUR	COMMAND.

OBSERVE

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS.

CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 5/8d; in New York at 11¾c; in Atlanta at 11c.

THE Signal Service Bur au report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling barometer, southwest winds and rain, followed by rising barometer, colder north and west winds with clearing weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 1, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.96	55	73	N. W.	Fresh		.05 Clear.
Augusta	29.96	62	94	N. E.	Fresh		.07 Cloudy.
Cornelia	30.07	64	89	N. E.	Fresh		.02 Cloudy.
Galveston	30.00	74	86	S.	Light		.00 Fair.
Indianola	30.04	73	81	S.	Fresh		.00 Clear.
Key West	30.03	77	77	E.	Gent		.00 Clear.
Mobile	30.02	67	79	S.	Fresh		.0 Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.06	61	77	N.	Fresh		.00 Clear.
New Orleans	29.97	75	77	S. W.	Gent		.00 Fair.
Savannah	29.90	68	65	N.	Gent		.T Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.87	65	58	W.	Gent		.0 Cloudy.
11:31	29.82	74	47	W.	Gent		.00 Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.82	68	64	N. W.	Brisk		.00 Cloudy.
4:06	29.87	60	88	N. W.	Fresh		.16 Lt. Rain.
9 p. m.	29.94	57	75	N. W.	Brisk		.00 Clear.
6:31 "	29.96	55	73	N. W.	Gent		.05 Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.893 | Maximum ther 75
Mean daily ther.... 65.75 | Minimum ther. ... 55
Mean daily humid. 64.38 | Total rainfall..... .21

H. HAIS,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
298 mar25,'79 d1y

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Archery Goods—Terrell, Pletz & Co.
Funeral notice of Mr. J. W. Sparks.
Cuticura—Weeks & Potter.
For dismission—R. C. Beavers.
National Bell Telephone Co.—Jas. M. Ormes.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Woman's Foreign Mission Society at Edgewood, will be addressed at Edgewood church next Sunday morning, 4th of May, at 3½ o'clock, by Major Slaton, Rev. Wm. Candler, and probably Governor Colquitt. All who feel an interest in the work are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. R. M. CLARKE, President.
000 may2 d2t fri sat sun

C. I. BROWN & CO.
PURE LAKE ICE.
(Rear Centennial Building)—ATLANTA.
Capacity of our vaults is 100 tons. We have exclusive control of Lake Ice for this market. It is the healthiest and best. It contains no impurities and gives no unpleasant taste to water or other liquids. Ice always shipped in clean rice chaff.
366 apr30 d1w be meet and date

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 2, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Judge John P. King is at the Kimball.

—General A. C. Garlington, of Greenville, S. C., is stopping at the Markham.

—The Kimball house dining room is overlooked by two head-waiters, the necessity of additional servants requiring it.

—Dr. N. S. Davis and wife, of Chicago, are at the Kimball. Dr. Davis is the founder of the American medical association which convenes in this city next week.

—Drs. C. W. Kelly, W. B. Fleming and J. A. Ireland, of Louisville, Kentucky, delegates to the medical convention, are at the Markham.

—Among the late valuable additions to Atlanta's army of commercial tourists, we are glad to chronicle the arrival of Mr. Charles B. Mims, a prince of good fellows.

—In the notice of the capture of the thief who robbed Robert Pause's money drawer, special credit should have been given to patrolman W. J. Pelot, who did efficient service.

—George McKinney has been appointed a delegate to the Nashville convention to consider colored emigration. He says he is opposed to it, and has deputised Moses H. Bentley to go for him.

—A gentleman of energy, advertises in the ten cent column offering to put $500 cash in an established business. We are well acquainted with the party who advertises, and know him to be a worthy gentleman who is competent to push any kind of business.

—We notice among the arrivals at the Markham yesterday the following prominent commercial tourists: E. C. Tainter, of Philadelphia; J. H. Mead, of New York; C. D. Herring and W. S. Townsend, of Baltimore; F. C. Poole, of Chicago; Joe Ourbacker, of Louisville; A. Friedenthrall, of New York; E. Weinmann, of Philadelphia; and C. M. French, of Pittsburg.

—We had a pleasant call last evening from Mr. Charles H. Pratt, general agent of the Redpath Boston lyceum. Mr. Pratt visits Atlanta as the advance agent of Henry Ward Beecher, who will lecture at the opera house May 15th, for the benefit of the Ladies benevolent home. The subject will be the "Reign of the common people" which is considered one of his best. This distinguished lecture will undoubtedly bring out a fine audience.

Bushels in Georgia.

An act to fix by law the standard weights of a bushel of the articles and commodities hereinafter mentioned.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, That the legal weight of the following articles or commodities per bushel shall be as follows: Of wheat 60 pounds, of shelled corn 56 pounds, of corn in the ear 70 pounds, of peas 60 pounds, of rye 56 pounds, of oats 32 pounds, of barley 47 pounds, of Irish potatoes 60 pounds, of sweet p tatoes 55 pounds, of white beans 60 pounds, of clover seed 60 pounds, of timothy seed 45 pounds, of flax seed 56 pounds, of hemp seed 44 pounds, of blue grass seed 14 pounds, of buckwheat 52 pounds, of dried peaches unpeeled 33 pounds, peeled 38 pounds, of dried apples 24 pounds, of onions 57 pounds, of stone coal 80 pounds, of unslaked lime 80 pounds, of turnips 55 pounds, of corn meal 48 pounds, of wheat bran 20 pounds, of cotton seed 30 pounds, of ground peas 25 pounds, of plastering hair 8 pounds.

Approved February 20, 1875.

Fulton County S. S. Association.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the above association will be held to-day at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the First Baptist church. Several new propositions will be submitted for the future work of the association, and the meeting will be an important one and should be fully attended.

Saturday, May 3rd. 8. Important.

THE SLAUGHTER PEN.

A FATAL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Mr. J. W. Sparks Killed by His Son-in-Law, Mr. Drewry Tye—How it Happened and What Led To It—The Scene at the House—Arrest of Mr. Tye.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock there went flying on the wings of the wind all over the central part of the city the report that Mr. J. W. Sparks, a well known butcher, had been fatally shot by his son-in law, Mr. Drewry Tye, who is in the same business. A full investigation of the unfortunate affair brings out the following facts: About the close of the war Messrs. Sparks and Tye moved to Atlanta from Kentucky and began the butcher business here as partners soon after they reached the city. The firm prospered finely and made money right along. When the great panic of 1873 came it caught them like a great many others, and they failed. About this time an unpleasant feeling sprang up between Mr. Sparks and his son-in-law, Tye. Some time later the firm was dissolved, each partner continuing the business separately. About ten months ago it appears that they had some other trouble, and ceased to speak to each other from that time. About the same time there was complaint made that the slaughter pen of Mr. Tye's establishment was a nuisance, and after being carried before the council several times, that body at last ordered Mr. Tye to remove it at the expiration of his lease. The slaughter-house used by the firm of Sparks & Tye, situated just outside the city limits, on the Air-Line road, passed into the hands of Mr. F. M. Coker when the firm failed. After the partnership was dissolved Tye's house was occupied by Messrs. J. W. Sparks & Son. Not long ago they concluded to build a new slaughter-house, and Mr. Tye resolved to rent the one they were in, from Mr. Coker.

This he did, and was to have possession on the first of May. Sparks & Son were not quite ready to move out, but day before yesterday Mr. Tye went to Mr. W. C. Sparks and asked that he be allowed to use the house yesterday. Mr. Sparks agreed accordingly, yesterday afternoon Mr. Tye was there, ready to begin his slaughtering. Mr. J. W. Sparks came into the house while Tye was there and said: "What does this mean?" "It means that I have rented this slaughter pen and am going to use it," said Tye. "You shall not use it; you have got to leave it."

Tye said he would not leave it. At this Sparks seemed to grow very angry, and pulling out his knife threatened to cut Tye if he remained. Sparks is said by some to have drawn a long butcher knife on Tye and to have made toward him with threatening gesture and attitude. Then Tye drew a revolver and fired. Sparks fell and Tye left the scene. He came on toward the city on horseback. Meeting two policemen on Wheat street he told them that he had shot Mr. Sparks in self-defense and wanted to give himself up. He rode down to a stable, put up his horse and went with the officers. He consulted at once with Mr. B. F. Abbott, whom he employed to defend him. Gartell & Wright were also engaged as counsel for the prisoner. Later in the afternoon Mr. Tye was turned over to Mr. Malone, the jailor, who took him to the jail, where he now is in custody.

Soon after Mr. Sparks was shot, a negro came into the city as fast as a horse could bring him to procure the services of Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland. The doctor reached the place where the wounded man lay as soon as possible. He found that a large pistol ball entering his right side just above the hip, had ranged upward through the liver, coming up near the breast bone. The wounded man was conscious. When the doctor spoke of the necessity of moving him to the city, he said:

"No, don't move me till I die. Let me die here."

Soon afterwards it was deemed necessary to move him to procure proper attention. A litter was constructed and a number of men began to move slowly toward the city with their suffering burden. He did not speak after they started and when they were on Wheat street, near Collins, he was found to be dead. The body was taken to the family residence on the corner of Decatur and Collins street, where a most affecting scene occurred. The grief stricken wife and her daughter, Mrs. Tye, had started out to see the wounded man, but meeting the remains had turned around and came back to the desolate home. Mrs. Tye had heard of the difficulty at her home on Whitehall street and almost wild with grief hastened to find the worst possibility realized. Her father lay dead, slain by her husband's hand. The remains were laid out in the house of the widow, and a large number of friends came in to do all in their power to aid the suffering family. It is probable that a coroner's inquest will be held to-day. A preliminary trial will probably be demanded by the prisoner in a day or two. There are all sorts of rumors afloat now. We have endeavored to give a fair and clear statement of the unfortunate affair as gathered from the best sources at our command. Further developments may be made to-day. The deceased was at least sixty year's of age. He was known as a peaceable citizen. Mr. Tye is a quiet business man who has many friends here. They are earnest in their belief of his innocence, and are active in their efforts to establish it. In conversation with a friend yesterday he said he could easily have killed Mr. Sparks, but he did not wish to do so. He spoke as if he only tried to stop him, and did not know whether or not he had hit him. The tragedy was truly unfortunate. All good citizens regret its occurrence, and desire to see it thoroughly investigated in all its bearings.

COMING IN.

Important Meetings To-day—The Visitors for next Week's Meetings—The Four Great Conventions.

Already the tide of visitors for the great meetings to be held in Atlanta next week are coming in. Quite a number came last night and others will arrive to-day. By Sunday there will be a big crowd, and by Monday night there will be such a gathering of medical men here as was

NEVER SEEN BEFORE

in America.

By last night trains on the Air-Line and Kennesaw routes came a large number of delegates for the convention of medical colleges which will meet to-day at 10 o'clock in the senate chamber. Two sleepers full of delegates from Philadelphia alone came by the Air-Line. Many others will come by both routes to-day. The convention of medical colleges which meets to-day will consist of two delegates from each of the medical colleges in America.

This convention was called by the College association at Buffalo last year to meet in Atlanta for the purpose of discussing certain questions connected with medical education, and report to the College association, which meets in the senate chamber on Saturday, 3d of May.

On Monday the national board of health and the editors of medical journals hold thier regular meeting. The former will hold their session probably for several days, and desire conference with various sanitary boards, etc. On Tuesday, May 6th, the American medical association convenes, and will hold their session for four or five days. Altogether, there has never been such an assemblage of medical men in America, and perhaps not in the world. There, perhaps, never will be as many national medical meetings at one place again in this country. The convention, which was made by the college association, may not meet again, and the national board of health may not hold annual meetings again in connection with the medical and college association.

The convention which meets to-day has been entrusted with the delicate and annoying subject of medical education, touching the time of study, length of the course of lectures, etc. Our medical friends seem to have the hope of the standard of preparation being made still higher and the public more perfectly protected from uneducated practitioners. We hope to be able to give from day to day the interesting points in the proceedings of these bodies of the most learned and accomplished medical men in the nation.

Tuesday morning the

GREAT CONVENTION

will assemble in the opera-house. The American medical association will call together the leading lights of that great profession, who will hold their annual consultation in this city. There are to be at least six hundred delegated, making a grand medical congress. The session will last until the end of the week. The association will require at least five halls for its sessions. The general session will be held from 9 o'clock to 1 and then a recess until 2½ will be taken. In the afternoon the general convention will be divided into six sections, which will meet to discuss matters pertaining to as many branches of medical science. All of these meetings will be so interesting that a visitor will scarcely know which to attend.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

WE NOW HAVE IN STORE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION OUR

SECOND STOCK

OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Many new and desirable Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods. Styles that have not been in Atlanta before. They are selling rapidly because STYLES ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

CARPETS.

Our SECOND STOCK of Carpets is the largest ever opened at one time in Atlanta, and bought before the recent large advance and will be sold at FORMER PRICES.

Our BOOT and SHOE STOCK is unequaled in the State.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

156 apr9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

In addition to this great medical gathering we are to have, on Thursday, the

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

which will bring six hundred delegates and a thousand visitors here. All the leading men of that great church are to be here. The convention will present a scene of rare interest. Next week is to be a great season in Atlanta. It will bring us altogether five thousand visitors.

VACATION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Lecture Season in Prospect.

According to custom all the public schools of Atlanta are closed this week and 3,500 children are happy as only children can be. The season of spring-time, fun and frolic is at hand and the children need a sort of recreation. Already the picnic campaign has opened with unusual brilliancy. Tuesday Trinity Sunday-school went up to New Holland and spent a happy day.

The Young Men's Library picnic will occur Friday, and the picnic of Evans' chapel to-day. There is a long list of others to come, which will fill the regular routine of spring-time enjoyment. Private picnics are becoming very frequent. Every device to enjoy the beautiful spring weather has been adopted, and pleasure seekers are offered an almost endless variety of amusements from which to choose. Of course the children will have the best time of all, as they are freed for a week from the tasks of school. When the exercises resume next week the pupils will be invigorated by their rest and encouraged by the idea that the long summer vacation is only about six weeks distant. In a few weeks the pupils of the high schools are to receive a rare treat in the form of a series of lectures to be delivered at DeGive's opera house by such men as Dr. Lipscomb, Bishop Beckwith, Dr. Tucker, Dr. Meil and others. The lectures will be given every Thursday night for six weeks, and tickets for the entire course will be sold to citizens and others for the small price of $1.50. Of course, the pupils of the schools will be provided with facilities for hearing all the lectures, which are for their special benefit, but they are to be delivered by such men and on such subjects as will interest all cultured and thoughtful people in the community. We expect to see the opera house full.

The opportunity of hearing such a course of lectures is a privilege which few public school children anywhere enjoy. Mr. Mallon, the superintendent of our schools, deserves great credit for his tact and taste in arranging such a treat.

The present prosperity of all the schools is pleasant to see. They never had so many pupils; they were never so well conducted; or they were never doing more good than they are now. Atlanta's schools are worth millions to her.

OF INTEREST IN GEORGIA.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: The population of Atlanta is said to be increasing at the rate of six thousand a year.

CHICAGO TIMES: In this refunding scheme, entirely successful from the outset, is demonstrated the value of credit. Had Georgia ever repudiated her obligations it would have been impossible for her to float such a loan as this. Having a good government since the banishment of carpet-baggers, moderate taxation and slight expenditure, she commands the confidence of her people in her ability to pay and the honesty of her intention to do so. The denominations are not confined to the "baby" bonds, as the local phrase is, but include tens, twenties and fifties. The whole eight millions of sevens and eights are not now being refunded, but the success of the scheme is established.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: Georgia has just disposed of a large four per cent loan to her own citizens without the expenditure of a penny in the way of advertising or commissions, and is quite justified in feeling rather proud about it. When Mr. Garrard, a young man serving his first term in the legislature, brought forward the scheme of such a loan he was laughed at, but he felt sure he was right, and kept pegging away till he succeeded in getting his bill through. The result has fully justified his confidence. The state treasurer simply gave notice that the bonds were to be had, and they have all been sold over his counter, without any expense to the state, the great bulk being taken by small investors and scarcely any going outside of Georgia, while orders for $150,000 more were on hand when the last had been disposed of. There could be no more convincing proof of the state's financial soundness, and good judges already predict that the whole indebtedness, which now pays seven and eight per cent interest, will soon be refunded in fours, thus reducing the burden of the interest charge nearly one-half.

PETERSBURG INDEX: A man who had the appearance of having just awakened from a sleep of twelve or fifteen years, arrived in the city yesterday, on his way south. He claims to be a native of Georgia, to have been a confederate soldier in the late war, and since the close of hostilities to have lived in Massachusetts. His clothes were ragged in the extreme, and looked as though the pieces had hardly strength to hold together. The stranger carried with him the musket that he had borne through the war, rusty and time worn, and on his back and side were strapped his knapsack and cartridge box. He says he is the last armed soldier of the confederacy, and that he is now tramping from Massachusetts to his old home in Georgia, which he has not seen for many a year. Though his naked skin could be seen in many places through his ragged clothing, and his soiled beard reached down to his waist, the man—by his conversation—exhibits great intelligence. He walked yesterday from Richmond to Petersburg, and left in the afternoon, after having received pecuniary assistance from several citizens, on his walk to Weldon.

NEW YORK MAIL: The Atlantic coast gold field is now attracting an attention which grows as more is known of its value. Virginia, North Carolina, portions of east Tennessee and northern Georgia are shown to be quite rich in gold bearing quartz. Attention at present is attracted towards Virginia and North Carolina. In the former properties are being reopened that have been neglected, owing first to disputes over titles, and next, to the civil war, for nearly thirty years. Metaphoric rock is considered a decided auriferous indication, and in that formation a great abundance of metal-bearing veins of a precious character is found. This is the geological character of the Virginia field. Sulphuret ores are common, whose yield is put considerably higher than those of the Sierra Nevada. Prof. Frederick Overman, formerly well known as a skillful mineralogist, wrote, in 1851, in a work on "Practical Mineralogy," that "there are gold-bearing localities in Virginia and South Carolina, which, if not equal to those of California at present, will be of greater importance in the future, and, I predict, more sure and lasting."

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The New Sunny South will be the best and handsomest ever published in America. The new head-piece cost $43 25.

—To Toccoa and return on Thursday, May 15th, for one dollar.

—The New Sunny South will be out Saturday. Specimens free.

—All the former pupils of Mr. M. E. Bacon, in Atlanta and vicinity, are requested to meet at the residence of Captain Forearce, this (Friday) afternoon at four o'clock, in reference to the reception to be given Mr. Bacon.

—The New Sunny South will contain the greatest variety of matter ever seen in one paper.

Superb Portrait.

On yesterday Mr. Van Stavoren removed from his studio on Whitehall street to the Young Men's Library, the excellent likeness and fine portrait of Mr. John Flynn.

—The Sunny South has 30,000 names upon its subscription books, and they are the best people in every southern community.

The New King.

BERLIN, May 1.—Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, the new king of Roumelia, has already resigned his commission in the German army.

THE BAZAR,

54 Whitehall Street. 54.

L. WURZBURG.

New Store,
New Goods,
New Styles,
New Scale of Prices.

The custom heretofore adhered to by the merchants outside of New York, that of selecting for their stocks such goods as were in style the season previous in New York, we have utterly disregarded. Having conducted the business for over twenty-five years in the city of New York, I enabled us to select the

VERY LATEST STYLES!

which we offer at prices that will convince the most skeptical that we will not be undersold. We have now in stock the largest and most elegant line of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

IN THE STATE.

Ladies' Underwear,

Which we will sell at actual cost of manufacture. HOSIERY, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS AT JOBBING PRICES.

Laces, Ties & Bows

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

REAL BRETONNE LACE at 12 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, extra fine and wide, 30 cents.
ELEGANT BRETTONNE SCARFING 35 cents per yard.

RIBBONS.

Double face Satin, No. 5, 10 cents; No. 7, 12 cents; No. 9, 15 cents; No. 12, 20 cents per yard, and other styles equally cheap.

Notions of all Kinds!

We have an establishment in New York from which we daily receive the latest styles and novelties

ALL OUR GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

L. WURZBURG, Proprietor,

THE BAZAR,

54 Whitehall Street,

446 BROADWAY, N.Y.

160 apr9 d1y 4th pg

THE HORSE.

Georgia Gentlemen Making Equine Investments.

The down passenger train on the Western and Atlantic railroad that reached this city Wednesday night had among its passengers Hon. D. N. Speer, of LaGrange, and Colonel W. B. Berry. These gentlemen were on their return home from General Wm. A. Harding's annual sale of race horses, which occurred Monday at his farm, located about six miles from Nashville, Tenn. Colonel Berry reports that all the runners brought good prices. Thirty of the fleet-footed were sold, bringing the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Acie Barnham, of New York, a large cheese manufacturer, was the purchaser of eleven of the animals, two of which he bought for George L. Lorillard. Colonel Johnson, of Louisville, bought several, and the remaining number were sold to various parties. Among the leading gentlemen who were present at the sale were R. R. Richards, S. R. Hoyle, W. B. Cox, W. A. Brown, Clint Taylor, R. D. Spalding, of Atlanta, D. N. Speer, of LaGrange, and W. B. Berry, of Newnan. None of these gentlemen made any purchases and only attended the sale as spectators. After the sale they went to Nashville to attend the spring races.

A Postal Arrest.

By telegram from Wilmington, North Carolina, we learn that on the 28th instant, one George Davis, a train hand between Wilmington and Charleston, was arrested on a charge of stealing, cutting, robbing, and destroying a through mail pouch on the night of March 10, 1879.

We are further adversed by Captain John Frey, chief of the Atlanta division, that the credit for this arrest belongs entirely to Colonel E. R. Brink, postmaster at Wilmington, North Carolina, who, in the absence of a proper officer was instructed to investigate and work the case as best he could, and it appears he has done it with the above result.

The Popular Picnic.

The Library picnic is decidedly the most popular, and will be the most enjoyable excursion of the season. It will be under the supervision of many of the most elegant married ladies of the city. The liberality and kindness of the "Air-Line" will furnish ample accommodation for all. The cars will leave the union passenger depot at 8 o'clock this morning and will return at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Fare round trip only 50 cents, which will afford an opportunity to all the friends of the library to enjoy a delightful day, and at the same time help the library. The barracks band will accompany the party, and during the day there will be croquet, archery and dancing. Go and take your family. Tickets only 50 cents for round trip.

About the Patched-up Treaty.

LONDON, May 1—The Marquis of Salisbury, secretary of state for the foreign department, in speaking at a banquet of the Middlesex conservatives association to-night, declared that the government were determined not to depart in any way from the treaty of Berlin. They had already given up a great deal for the sake of peace, but could give no more. So far as he knew the great powers, without exception, were firmly resolved to execute the treaty. If the Eastern Roumelians accepted the autonomy which was guaranteed them, their position would be an enviable one. If they refused it, repression must follow, and their blood would be upon their own heads. But he did not believe they would choose the latter alternative.

The Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The longshoreman, according to a resolution adopted at a meeting last night, went on a strike this morning, when an attempt was made by the streamship companies to enforce the working rates at twenty-five cents per hour day and night alike. The lines on which the strike took place were the Anchor, Morgan's, Old Dominion, Pacific mail, State, Guion, Cunard, White Star and a few others. The places of the strikers are taken by the crews of vessels, and it is said that the companies will not be much inconvenienced the present week, as the steamships are nearly all laden.

The Montgomery and Eufaula Road.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1.—The Montgomery and Eufaula railroad was sold to-day for the benefit of its bondholders, by order of the United States court. The road is 80 miles long, and was bought by Wm. M. Wadleigh. The principal competitor was the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which owns a large amount of the bonds. The price paid in cash was $2,120,000.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1879.

C B Tennant, Washington, D C; E Findley, N O; W S Larendon, Charlotte; H Lewis, Savaunah; C M French, Pa; C C Smith, Concord, Tenn; E Weinmann, Philadelphia; H E W Palmer, Waynesboro Expositor; A Friedenthal, N Y; Joe Ourbacker, Louisville; Alex J Perry, U S army; Robt S Holbrook, Troy, N Y; R W Holbrook, Pa; Powell, Chicago; W S Townsend, Baltimore; C W Kelley, W B Fleming, J A Ireland, Louisville; A C Garlington, S C; W D Branan, Augusta; C D Herring, Baltimore; M Ryan, Nashville; L Myers and wife, Mrs G A Paige, J H Mead, New York; Mrs Hotchkiss, Mobile; J N Morningstar, Clayton co; J E Newall, Opelika; T W Billings, Mount Airy; T H Noble, Ga; J H Bruson, Little Rock; H Brittner, Talbot county, Ga; N W Duncan, Ga; W J Harris, Fort Gaines; S D Cosland, Washington; P G Rogers, Sanders ville, Georgia; D S Buttolf, Marietta; Mrs Bryant, Miss Ella Bryant, Miss Ellsworth, Mobile; Mrs F S Bradwas, Miss J Kershaw, N O; A L Yates, Ga; W J Scott, Marietta; E A Warwick, DeKalb; E C Tainter, Philadelphia.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1879.

A F Ravnel, Norfolk, Va; W B Berry, Newnan, Ga; D N Speer, LaGrange; Wm White, Cincinnati; W M Moses, Richmond, Va; John G Miller, G A Haynes, G H Tanner, L M Whitehead, J Koon, N Y; W S Hadlers, Miss; S P Riem, N Y; J W Walters, Albany, Ga; D N Hanna, Indiana; Chas H Wier, Baltimore; D Lawson, Selma; C E Hannan, Ga; Misses Webster, Chicago; A G Evans, R W Robinson, Boston; L E O'Keefe, S C; E S Lewis, H S Lewis, N O; P Dood, A P Youngblood, Lewis Reneau, Ga; F M Knowles, N O; Elsas Haupt, Philadelphia; E Ingersol and wife, Des-Moines, Io; Jas Ridgeway, Richmond; Chas D Hill, Thos Egleston, Athens.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1879.

Atlanta Circuit.....30

HEEL OF EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 13. Augusta. Argument concluded.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Harris vs. City of Atlanta, et. al. Case, from Fulton. Argued. F. L. Haralson; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. W. T. Newman, for defendant.

No. 2. Shropshire & Company vs. Johnson. Assumpsit, from Fulton. J. B. Goodwin; T. P. Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error. Collier & Collier, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Goodwin, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

Too Much Whisky.

Monday night a well-known negro woman by the name of Laura Alexander, who resides in this city, attended a ball at a house near Summer hill. She drank freely of whisky and beer during the evening and danced all night until broad day light and died early in the morning, it is supposed from the too free use of liquor while enjoying the festive dance. Her death occurred about five o'clock in the morning while she was being assisted home, in an intoxicated condition by several of her friends. The deceased has been married and leaves eight children.

Hymeneal.

Last evening the Rev. William W. Hopper, of the Mississippi conference, and Miss Hattie F. Renfroe were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's brother, Hon. J. W. Renfroe, Peachtree street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Parks. It was strictly private, only a few relatives and friends being present.

The groom is a young gentleman of much promise in his profession. He and his fair bride carry with them to their home in Mississippi the best wishes of a host of friends.

The company were elegantly entertained by Mr. Renfroe and family, and passed an evening of social enjoyment that will not soon be forgotten.

The bridal party leave this evening on a brief visit to Sandersville.

GOLD CHAINS, NECKLACES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC., AT J. P. STEVENS CO.'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Gent's hand-sewed Shoes a specialty at John Ryan's. 00 may2 d2t

NOTICE.
To all who like to Transact Business in the Cool of the Day.

For the benefit of the Insuring public we would announce that our office will be open every day during the coming summer (Sunday excepted) until 7 o'clock p. m.
Very respectfully,
STOCKDELL & SMITH,
Insurance Agents,
"3" Kimball House.
00 may2 d2t fri sun

An elegant assortment of Ladies' fine Shoes has been added to John Ryan's stock. 00 may2 d2t

—When the hand of disease is laid heavily upon us, robbing life of all its pleasures, anything that will afford relief is gladly welcomed. Sickness is no light affliction, and that form of it known as Piles, or Hemorrhoids, can be permanently relieved by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, which never fails when used according to directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
411 may2 deowlv&weowly.

The best $2.00 Kid button French heel Shoe in Georgia at John Ryan's.
00 may2 d2t

—No eloquent tongue or pen is needed to commend Coussens' Lightning Liniment to an appreciative public, as a cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Bruises, Sprains, Corns and Bunions. It is also unequaled as a remedy for the ills that commonly afflict horses, such as Spavin, Ringbone, Galls, Scratches, etc.—Warts and Knots being easily removed by its use. Try Coussens' Lightning Liniment, and you will want no other. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by J. Pinson, and wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
411 may2 deowlv&weowly

John Ryan has added to his immense stock of Shoes the largest assortment of Gents' machine and hand-sewed in Georgia.
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Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 25 to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. COONSTITUTION,
mar2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

A Brilliant Lecture in Expectancy.

We are pleased to chronicle the fact that on Tuesday night, the sixth of May, the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., of Montgomery, Ala., will deliver a lecture in this city upon the subject: "Be true to thyself." The many admirers of the gifted gentlemen will hail with no little pleasure the tidings of this coming event, especially those whose happy privilege it was to be numbered among the delightful throng that nightly crowded the Second Baptist church of this city to hear a series of sermons that he preached during a visit here last summer. To them the memory of his name must still be fresh with the fragrance of his peerless pathos, lofty style and brilliant oratory. In the annals of Atlanta's history perhaps no minister has ever charmed our people more. It is said that this lecture, replete with wisdom, wit and humor, is the ablest effort of his life, and we predict for him the largest audience ever lectured to from an Atlanta stage.

JOHN KEELY'S

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT---1879.

NO BOMBAST! No "PETER FUNKISM!" But a simple statement as to the quantity of goods which he has to offer; **Their Quality**, and the extraordinarily low prices at which he is enabled to sell them. As to how and where he bought them, it is too long a story, and too uninteresting an one to the public to inflict it upon them. So "To the subject proper."

I have just returned from New York, having spent the past few weeks there, and from the various sources whence they came, I have the pleasure to place before the public the largest and cheapest, as well as the most desirable stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Gent's Furnishing Goods, and Boys' Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Atlanta. Prominently amongst this magnificent stock will be found the following, viz:

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

2,700 yards Black Silks, 65c. yard, always brought 75 before; 3,200 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 75c. yard, worth 90; 2,683 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 85c, selling at $1 everywhere; 3,700 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 90c, always brought $1.25 before; 2,900 yards beautiful Black Gros Grain Silks at $1, worth $1.25; 1,000 yards of the best Black Silks, for $1.35, in Georgia; 3,000 yards of the best Black Silk, for $1.35 ever seen in Atlanta; 2,300 yards of the best Cashmere Silks, from $1.50 per yard up to the finest grade made, warranted cheaper than elsewhere; Novelties in black Brocade Silks for combination; 1,000 yards best 50c. Spring Silks in Atlanta; 1,700 yards best 60c. fancy colored Sprin Silks in Atlanta; 2,000 yards of the best 75c. Spring Silks known; 1,000 yards of the choicest novelties in fine grade Boiled Spring Silks made, extra quality; 1,150 yards of the very best Solid Color Silks in Atlanta; 1,500 yards of the very best solid Colored Silks in Atlanta; 1,5?3 yards choicest shade Solid Color gros grains, at $1; 2,300 yards, embracing all possible colors, in extra heavy Solid Colored Gros Grain Silks, at $1.25; a superb line of goods.

I challenge competition in the above line of silks, and say boldly, yet truthfully, that with the exception of New Orleans, in no Southern city has such a stock of Black and Colored Silks ever been offered to the public.

Dress Goods!

In this Department great care has been bestowed upon the purchase of the stock under its head. I offer, amongst innumerable other things—

2,500 yards Colored Buntings [genuine], 10c. yard; 3,700 yards colored Buntings [genuine], 12½c. yard; 1,250 yards Colored Buntings [genuine], 15c. yard; Every variety in plain Buntings, best quality; Every novelty in Lace Striped Buntings, best quality; Everything new in Figured Buntings, best quality.

3,000 yards Plain Black Grenadines, at from 10c. to 50c. yard, embracing the best silk and wool goods; 1,200 yards silk and wool Grenadines, colored, best grades made, 50c. yard, worth $1.25; 1,500 yards of fancy Black Grenadines, in Damassee, tufted, Periago, and other styles. Prices low.

1,500 yards beautiful Brown Dress Linens, 12½c. yard, Batiste finish; 2,700 yards Navy Blue Dress Linen, full yard wide, from the great f